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The Canadian INDIA TIMES

(The National Voice of Indo-Canadians)

Established in 1967

Sanjay appears in court

New Delhi, Sept. 1 (Samachar) Sanjay Gandhi accused in the polymix scandal case, was today virtually manhandled outside the court of the Special Judge O.N. Vohra where he put in his first appearance since the case was registered.

Hundreds of people had collected outside and inside the new court building, some of them occupying every conceivable space even on the staircase leading to the court room on the second floor. Shouts and counter shouts of "Sanjay Gandhi Zindabad" (Long live Sanjay) and "Sanjay Gandhi Muradabad" (Down with Sanjay) greeted the former Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi's son as he approached the court building accompanied by some friends.

The police force had a tough time controlling the milling crowd. As the corridor outside the court room was overflowing with guards and supporters. At one stage it appeared that the rival groups will end up in a clash right inside the court room but the police officials prevailed upon the crowd to make way.

Mr. Gandhi who was Managing Director of the Maruti technical services is charged with having conspired with accused R.C. Singh, a professor in the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, and B.R. Tanta, former Municipal Commissioner of Delhi who has turned approver to sell polymix, a water-treating chemical to the Delhi Municipal Corporation at exorbitant rates resulting in pecunary advantage of lakhs of rupees to Mr. Gandhi's firm.

Mr. Gandhi who had obtained anticipatory bail from the Delhi High Court following the registration of the case in May, was today granted bail by Mr. Vohra on furnishing a personal bond of Rs. five thousand and a surety of like amount. The next hearing has been fixed for September 29.

Palkhivala on Indo-American relations

Bombay, Sept. 12 (Samachar): Eminent jurist and the Ambassador-designate to the United States N.A. Palkhivala said that India and America were ordained to play a great role in the protection of human rights.

Both countries have new governments which are very democratic and committed to common ideals and I am unfortunate in going at this propitious time" he said.

Mr. Palkhivala said the two countries have some kind of a bond and destiny has a great task for them to fulfil.

Speaking at a reception accorded to him by the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Mr. Palkhivala said the change of government in India has lent a helping hand to the United States in its crusade for human rights in the world and they have now a cast-iron guarantee for freedom for generations to come.

Reddy rests after surgery

Sanjiva Reddy, President of India, was operated upon successfully in left lung September 7 at the Memorial Hospital of the Sloan Kettering Institute for Cancer Research.

A small localized malignant tumour situated in the upper lobe of the lung was removed, the Hospital announced.

The President's condition was described as good.

K.C. Madappa, Secretary to the President, said "there is no cause for anxiety." The surgery was performed by Dr. Edward J. Beattie. He was assisted by an Indian doctor, Dr. Minoo Waghiwalla.

Dr. N.N. Gopinath and Dr. A.S. Ramakrishnan, who had come with the President were also attending on him.

After surgery, which lasted about five hours, it was authoritatively stated that there was no spread of the tumour.

Raj Narain to visit U.K.

New Delhi, Sept. 13 (Samachar): The Health Minister and Family Welfare Minister Raj Narain is on an eleven-day official tour of the United Kingdom, Norway and Switzerland.

During his tour the minister met senior government leaders and discuss bilateral matters with special reference to health and family welfare programs.

Indira fears arrest

New York — Indira Gandhi, in an interview with **Newsweek** published, said she is convinced the new Indian government of Moraji Desai will arrest her "because they are afraid of me."

And, in an interview with **Time magazine**, Gandhi accused the Desai government of committing the same kind of political repression with which her defeated administration has been accused.

The former Indian prime minister told **Time** that India's new leaders are "so preoccupied with finding the guilty that they have no time to do what has to be done. Everything that has happened during the emergency is happening now without the legal sanction of a constitutional emergency — arrests, press control, everything.

"I would not use the word dictatorship because it has been bandied about far too much. But if my rule was a dictatorship, then this is a dictatorship."

Asked by **Newsweek** she thought she would be arrested, she said: "I'm sure of it, because they are afraid of me. They can't deliver the goods. They have done nothing in five months."

When **Time** asked Gandhi about her future plans, she said: "I don't have any plans, none at all. I can't have an anticipation of the future, because I just don't know what the government's going to do."

[Reuter]

Eight per cent growth

The industrial growth rate during the current financial year is likely to be 8 per cent. This has been indicated by Industry Minister Fernandes in a talk with newsmen in New Delhi September 4. Mr. Fernandes said the climate of industrial relations in the country is good and production is on the increase. The power situation has eased considerably in the last one month and it will improve further in the coming months. As regards the public sector, Mr. Fernandes said, the undertakings will fulfil production targets fixed for them. He said production has gone up significantly in the engineering industries. The overall industrial production growth in this sector has so far gone up to 9 per cent. The growth rate in industrial production is about 5 per cent.

The main thrust of Government's industrial policy is not only setting up of industries but concerning itself primarily to solve the problem of unemployment, Mr. Fernandes said.

Speaker Hegde leads delegation

The Lok Sabha (Lower House of India's Parliament) Speaker, K.S. Hegde, will lead the 24-member Indina Parliamentary Delegation to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference taking place in Ottawa from September 19 to 24.

The Indian delegation consists of, besides Members of Parliament, Speakers of various provincial legislatures. The Chief Minister of Gujarat State, Babubhai Patel, is also a member of the delegation. Dr. Henri Austin, Member of Parliament, will be attending as Regional Councillor for Asia.

Prior to the Conference, all the delegates, some 270 Parliamentarians, observers and Branch Secretaries from all parts of the Commonwealth, will assemble in Montreal on September 10 and taken on a tour of the various provinces of Canada.

While in Ottawa, the Indian delegation's egagements include a joint reception hosted by all Commonwealth High Commissioners in Ottawa in honour of the visiting Parliamentarians. Members of the Indian delegation will also be guests of honour at a reception to be given jointly by all associations of persons of Indian origin in Ottawa.

Among the others attending the meetings are: R.N. Midha, M.P., Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha; M.V. Krishnappa, M.P., M.L. Goray, M.P.; K. Punniah, M.P., assembly speakers- C. Ahmed Kutty, (Kerala); L. Singh, (Rajasthan); D. R. Reddy, (A.P.); Smt. S. Goswami, (Assam); T.P. Singh (Bihar); Brig. R. Singh (Haryana); S. A.M. Habeebullah (W. Bengal); S. Kumar (H.P.); Smt. K.S. Nagaratnamma (Karnataka); M.S. Navalkar (M.P.); Dr. L.C. Singh (Manipur) L.S. Lingto (Meghalaya); S.P. Mohant (ORISSA); R.I. Singh (PUNJAB); M. Adhi (T.N.); V. SWROOP (U.P.) and Member of J & K Assembly P. Handoo.

Our envoy in India

Robert Louis Rogers, Canada's new High Commissioner to India. He joined the External Affairs Department in 1946. He has been Director-General of the Bureau of Asian and Pacific Affairs for the past three years, and was Head of the Far Eastern Division from 1963 to 1965. He has previously worked as Deputy High Commissioner in London (1969-72), Ambassador to Israel (1965-69) and Ambassador to Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria (1972-74).

Britain closes E.African file

By A Special Correspondent

After a difficult decade, the end of the East African Asian question is in sight. It involved the phasing-out of UK passport holders of Indian origin, the descendants of those who were taken to Kenya to build the Uganda Railway at the turn of the century, or who made their own way to East Africa.

At independence, the Asians were given the option of taking local citizenship or remaining British subjects. Neither Kenya nor her neighbours would countenance dual citizenship.

The problem was one of numbers. In 1963, there were 160,000 Asians in Kenya alone, of whom 50,000 applied for citizenship. While those who retained their UK passports only trickled into Britain there were few difficulties.

EXODUS

But it became an exodus, and, with public hostility mounting in Britain, the Labour government was forced to impose quotas in 1968. They could only work, naturally, with the cooperation of the African governments. On the whole, a controlled outflow suited them well enough, giving them time to train Africans to take over Asians' jobs and businesses.

Kenya in particular was anxious to avoid any economic dislocation as a result of phasing-out the Asians. It was the Asians themselves who suffered, often having to wait for over a year for a UK entry voucher under the quota system, even though their work permits and trading licences had been revoked in Kenya.

They were not kicked out of the country. They simply lived on their savings or charity, but there was a good deal of hardship and bitterness, which spilled over into the London political arena.

But it was nothing to the row created by Uganda president Idi Amin when, having fallen out with London, he served 90 days' notice to quit on the entire Asian community, whether or not they had taken Uganda citizenship.

It made nonsense of the quota system. The British anti-immigration lobby was up in arms, but the British government had no choice but to admit about 65,000 Asians.

Today, there are only 15,000 Asian UK passport holders in Kenya, compared with 180,000 in 1968, and of those remaining, about half have automatic entry into Britain.

In any case, it now takes only a week or so to obtain a voucher. In Tanzania, there are 8000 British Asians, compared with 50,000 in 1968; 3000 in Zambia, compared with 12,000 and 3000 in Malawi, compared with 10,000 in 1968, there were 40,000 in Uganda.

The East African Asian issue is therefore to all intents and purposes resolved. At its height in the late sixties and early seventies, it created such political heat in Britain that the government was forced to adopt restrictive measures.

Exactly the same situation is now developing over the admission of dependents of those who migrated to Britain in the 1950s and 1960s from Pakistan and India.

As with the East African Asian UK passport holders, it is essentially a question of numbers. It is estimated that there are 25,000 dependents in Bangladesh, 100,000 in Pakistan, and 70,000 in India.

QUOTA

It takes at least two or three years to get an entry permit to Britain, so, in effect, it is a quota.

But Whitehall is now expected to adopt a formal quota system to appease public opinion. The government fears an outcry when the report is published in October of a parliamentary select committee on immigration, some of whose members have returned from the Indian subcontinent with horrendous stories of immigration rackets, forged documents and impersonation of dependents - in fact industry devoted entirely and profitably to massive evasion of the UK entry regulations.

Whether a quota system would stamp it out is doubtful. But London may be forced to adopt it as a political gesture to appease public opinion.

The Callaghan government is holding on to power by a thread and cannot afford to lose votes. Liberal opinion generally has always been against keeping immigrant families apart.

But with the numbers of dependents involved, opinion has hardened in favour of quotas, especially as extreme right-wing movements such as the National Front are steadily gaining ground in national and local elections on an anti-immigration (and immigrant) platform.

Having closed the East African Asian file, which he opened as home secretary in 1968, prime minister James Callaghan is now having to open a new one for Asia.

NPA Feature Service

Minister's trade talks

New Delhi, Sept. 12 (Samachar): The United States and West European countries have given a sympathetic hearing to India's point of view regarding the quantitative restrictions imposed by some of them on imports from developing countries despite their commitment to the generalized scheme of preferences.

While no firm commitment was made by any of them during the visit of Mohan Dharia, Minister for Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation, they had not been found wanting in their appreciation of the special difficulties caused to India by their protectionist policies.

Mr. Dharia returned here after a fortnight's visit to the United States and West European capitals where he held discussions on securing a better deal for Indian exports to these countries. Besides holding discussions with the ministers of foreign affairs and foreign trade of Belgium in Brussels, Mr. Dharia had also called on the EEC Commissioner for industry and internal market. Earlier he had discussions with Dutch ministers at the Hague and with the U.S. Secretary for trade and President Carter's special representative while in New York and Washington.

Special diplomatic efforts needed

New Delhi, Sept 12 (Samachar) The External Affairs Minister A.B. Vajpayee has impressed upon Indian envoys in Southeast and East Asian countries the need for special diplomatic efforts in these countries to rectify the situation created by the past neglect of this area by India.

He placed before them certain guidelines in this direction. He told them to proceed on the fundamental assumption of developing beneficial bilateralism in India's relations with these countries and to have no inhibitions in this process on the grounds of different political beliefs or philosophy of these countries.

Mr. Vajpayee also emphasised that the main thrust of India's diplomacy in these countries had to be in the economic and technological field.

In his concluding address at the meeting of envoys from sixteen countries of the region, Mr. Vajpyaee expressed his satisfaction with the work that had been done during the conference and the documents that had been prepared and discussed.

The envoys were asked to constantly explore the possibility of India participating in the establishment of industrial ventures in these countries both on bilateral and multilateral basis.

Emblem for children

New Delhi, Sept. 14 (Samachar): The children of the world have their own emblem now, thanks to the Danish designer Erik Jerichau.

The logo design, selected by the United Nations Children's fund (UNICEF) highlighting the aims and objectives of the forth-coming international year of the child, was released recently by the South Central Asia regional office of the UNICEF.

Selected from 170 designs submitted by artists of about twenty countries, the IYC emblem depicts two embracing figures -- a protective adult and an upward-striving child--encircled by the U.N. laurel leaves. The emblem also symbolises the relationship between adults and children.

While the United Nations has designated 1979 for world wide observance of the international year of the child, the emblem will be appearing in advance publicly from now on to focus the world attention on the need for giving children's requirements their due place in the national development planning.

India has taken a world lead by becoming the first national government to pledge financial support to the observance of the International Children's day.

A total of 100,000 dollars has been pledged by the Government of India. A small secretariat has been set up at UNICEF headquarters in New York and is especially entrusted with supporting action in the developing countries.

FREE FOR NEW IMMIGRANTS

In order to help the recent immigrants to settle down with minimum discomfort, The Canadian India Times has decided to send the paper free for three months to all landed immigrants who have stayed in Canada or USA for only less than two months. We expect to publish several articles and news items that will be of special interest to new immigrants.

Therefore if you are a recent arrival in North America on an immigrant visa fill in the following coupon and send it to us.

NAME----------

ADDRESS----------

CITY----------

DATE OF ARRIVAL----------

COUNTRY FROM WHICH CAME----------

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND----------

News agency report

New Delhi, Sept. 1 (Samachar) Breakup of Samachar, India's national news agency, into three news agencies, one of them exclusively devoted to international news, has been recommended by an experts committee appointed by the government.

In its report released here, the committee has recommended the other two agencies will concern themselves with domestic news — one exclusively in English and the other in English as well as several Indian languages. The former will be known as "Sandesh" and the latter "Varta". Both words like "Samachar" mean "news" in Indian languages.

The new arrangement according to the twelve-member committee appointed on April 19 by the Janata party Government should be brought about by Parliament through a charter to be reviewed after ten years.

The proposed international news agency to be known as "News India" will also provide Indian news to subscribers abroad through agreements.

The Committee has recommended India's continued participation in nonaligned countries news agencies pool.

Opthalmic glass

Madras, Sep. 13 (Samachar) The Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd. (BOGL), the public sector undertaking which is the sole manufacturer of opthalmic raw glasses and lenses in the country, will be setting up in collaboration with East Germany, a plant at a cost of Rupees five crores to manufacture on "continuous process" opthalmic rough blanks to cope with the demand of the optical industry.

Ontario

PENSIONS, RETIREMENT INCOME AND YOU

Nearly everybody to-day is concerned about what money he or she will have to live on when retirement comes. The Ontario Government has appointed a Royal Commission to study all aspects of pensions and retirement income from both public and private sources.

The Commission is asking for opinions, comments and information from all interested individuals and organizations. Submissions should be made in writing to the Commission at the address given below between now and December 31, 1977.

During February and March 1978 the Commission will hold public hearings in Toronto at locations to be announced. In April the Commission will hold public hearings in Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Sudbury, Thunder Bay, Timmins and Windsor at locations to be announced. Anyone wishing to speak at these hearings is asked to notify the Commission in writing well before the hearings. Specific times for notice and the dates, times and locations of the hearings will be announced early in 1978.

Copies of the Terms of Reference of the Royal Commission on the Status of Pensions in Ontario are available upon request from the Commission Offices at 180 Dundas Street West, 22nd Floor, Toronto, M5G 1Z8, Ontario. Telephone (416) 598-0413

Marie Corbett, Counsel
Alfred H. Cordell, C.A.
Terry Meagher
Donna J. Haley, Q.C., Chairman
Donald G. M. Coxe
Walter G. Upshall
Commissioners

Garment e

New Delhi, Sept. 12 (Samac
The handicrafts and handlo
export corporation has intens
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handmade garments follo
the imposition of restrictions
the developed countries es
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Community (EEC).

This was announced by
chairman of the corporation
G.B. Newalkar. He said if
present protectionist and res
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developing countries will be in
serious trouble. As it is, garm
exports in the first three mo

Vajpay de

The Indian delegation to
32nd Session of the Un
Nations General Assen
beginning later this month wil
led by the External Af
Minister, Atal Bihari Vajpa
The delegation will inclu
besides officials, seven

Jatti acti

The Vice-President of In
B.D. Jatti, who will be disch
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India during the absence out
the country of Neelam San
Reddy, President of India,
sworn in in New Delhi Septem

Handlooms

Agartala, Sept. 12 (Samach
Tripura's handloom and ha
crafts industries, which h
already carved out a place in
export markets for their prod
will receive a boost with
implementation of developm
schemes taken up by
handloom and handicrafts de
opment corporation.

The corporation has drawn u
Rs. 42 lakhs project for
development of the handlo
industry which employs o
97,000 weavers, mostly trib
and 4,000 others and accounts

Vigilan

New Delhi, Sept. 4 (Samac
The Government of India
keeping a strict vigilance all a
the Indo-Burma border to i
cept a China-returned un
ground Naga gang, now
Burmese side of the border.
The vigilance was particu
being maintained in case
group tried to enter Naga
with arms received from

Desai's mess

New Delhi, Sept. 4 (Samac
Prime Minister Morarji Des
understood to have sent mes
to Sri Lanka Prime Minister
Jayawardene expressing In
concern at disturbances in
country and expressing hope
law and order will be restored
normalcy re-established as
as possible.

India's con

New Delhi, Sept. 4 (Sama
The Defence Minister Ja
Ram has advocated tha
developing nations of the
should pool in their resource
technical knowhow among
selves and increase coopera
they wanted to gain
independence from the
nations.

India, which had always
the message of love and
never colonised any other c
was prepared to take the l
this direction, Mr. Ram said
inaugurating an all-party se

Garment export in trouble

New Delhi, Sept. 12 (Samachar): The handicrafts and handlooms export corporation has intensified its product and market diversification for high cost high fashion handmade garments following the imposition of restrictions by the developed countries especially the European Economic Community (EEC).

This was announced by the chairman of the corporation Mr. G.B. Newalkar. He said if the present protectionist and restrictive trade policies of the EEC and to some extent by the United States continued, the garment industry in India and other developing countries will be in for serious trouble. As it is, garment exports in the first three months of this year had gone down by fifty per cent largely to the EEC countries, as against a target of Rs. 16 crores for total exports by the Corporation between April and July, it has been able to achieve only Rs. 13 crores.

The corporation had entered into an agreement with the noted American designer Mr. D.D. Dominick for designing and marketing high fashion garments in the United States. The order would be worth one million dollars. A three year major agreement has also been reached with an Italian fashion sportswear enterprise. Under the second agreement sportswear worth Rs. 6.94 crores are expected to be exported during the first year.

Vajpayee to lead delegation

The Indian delegation to the 32nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly beginning later this month will be led by the External Affairs Minister, Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The delegation will include, besides officials, seven non officials, five of them Members of Parliament. Parliament Members in the delegation are H.V. Kamath, Syed Kasim Ali Mirza, Mrs. Sumitra Kulkarni, A.C. George and Ram Dhan.

Mr. Vajpayee is scheduled to address the General Assembly on October 4.

Jatti acting President

The Vice-President of India, B.D. Jatti, who will be discharging functions of the President of India during the absence outside the country of Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, President of India, was sworn in in New Delhi September 4 by Justice M.H. Beg, Chief Justice of India.

The Prime Minister and his Cabinet colleagues witnessed the ceremony which took place in the Ashoka Hall of Rashtrapati Bhavan.

Handlooms and handicrafts

Agartala, Sept. 12 (Samachar): Tripura's handloom and handicrafts industries, which have already carved out a place in the export markets for their products will receive a boost with the implementation of development schemes taken up by the handloom and handicrafts development corporation.

The corporation has drawn up a Rs. 42 lakhs project for the development of the handloom industry which employs over 97,000 weavers, mostly tribals and 4,000 others and accounts for annual production worth Rs. two crores.

For the handicrafts industry the centre has already sanctioned a Rs. 48 lakh export oriented scheme currently under implementation. This industry with a compliment of five thousand has immense export potential.

Products of the industry currently go to countries like Hungary, West Germany and Australia, though the quantity involved is small.

Vigilance on Nagas

New Delhi, Sept. 4 (Samachar) The Government of India is keeping a strict vigilance all along the Indo-Burma border to intercept a China-returned underground Naga gang, now in Burmese side of the border.

The vigilance was particularly being maintained in case the group tried to enter Nagaland with arms received from the foreign countries.

Attempts are also being made to contact and persuade them to accept the "Shillong agreement" signed in November, 1975 and to give up the cult of violence and return to their villages.

So far thirteen of the China returned gang had managed to cross over to Nagaland and were persuaded to surrender to the civil authorities.

Desai's message to Sri Lanka

New Delhi, Sept. 4 (Samachar) Prime Minister Morarji Desai is understood to have sent message to Sri Lanka Prime Minister J.R. Jayawardene expressing India's concern at disturbances in that country and expressing hope that law and order will be restored and normalcy re-established as soon as possible.

Meanwhile Minister of State for External Affairs Samarendra Kundu has conveyed to the acting Sri Lanka High Commissioner A.T. Jayatodi the Government of India's concern at the situation in that country and expressed confidence that the government there would continue to take effective measures to deal with the situation.

India's contribution to peace

New Delhi, Sept. 4 (Samachar) The Defence Minister Jagjivan Ram has advocated that the developing nations of the world should pool in their resources and technical knowhow among themselves and increase cooperation if they wanted to gain real independence from the rich nations.

India, which had always spread the message of love and peace never colonised any other country was prepared to take the lead in this direction, Mr. Ram said while inaugurating an all-party seminar on "thirty years of India's Independence."

INDO-GDR COOPERATION

New Delhi, Sept. 12 (Samachar): Cooperation between India and the German Democratic Republic in the field of industries was reviewed at a thirty minute meeting between the visiting GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Dr. Klaus Willerding and the Industries Minister George Fernandes here yesterday.

Commonwealth Poetry Award

Bombay, Sept. 12 (Samachar): Mr. Arun Kolatkar an English and Marathi poet of Bombay has won the Commonwealth poetry prize for 1977.

Mr. Kolatkar's collection of poems in English has been adjudged best among thirty three entries from thirteen Commonwealth countries by a panel of critics, scholars and poets.

Mr. Kolatkar's collection of Marathi poems 'Kolatkarcha Kavitha" has also been acclaimed by critics in Maharashtra as a significant contribution to modern poetry.

The Commonwealth poetry prize which carries 250 pounds is for a first book of poetry in English for writers from Commonwealth countries other than Britain.

NEW THRUST IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT WORK

New Delhi, Sept. 12 (Samachar): Steel and Mines Minister Biju Patnaik has called for a new thrust in research and development work to be undertaken by industries as well as leading research organisations to suit conditions of labour availability and skills in developing nations.

Addressing the 27th General Assembly of International Institution for Production Engineering Research (CIRP) he said the developing countries main problem was how to reconcile need for increasing productivity with the objective of providing increased employment to large unemployed labour force.

As for technology transfer Mr. Patnaik said India would continue to extend assistance to needy nations in the area of production engineering facility and expertise that had been built up in the country over the years.

Chinese interest in technology

New Delhi, Sept. 14 (Samachar): China has shown interest in cooperating with India in science and technology.

According to official sources, Chinese representatives in India have had preliminary discussions last month wit.. officials of the department of science and technology on possibilities of exchanging scientific and technical know-how between the two countries.

These discussions have thrown up a number of areas where scientific exchanges could be mutually beneficial to both India and China.

According to the sources China is interested in Indian technology in a number of fields including production of power equipment.

India could on the other hand benefit from Chinese scientific advances, particularly in medicine and agriculture.

A health delegation from India has already visited seveeral places in China to make an on the spot study of the organisation of medical facilities in China, particularly in the rural areas.

Oil in Nagaland

New Delhi, Sept. 12 (Samachar): The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) has struck oil in the Wokha district of Nagaland, according to an official report. It said occurences of oil seepages in some parts of the state had also been located.

The report dealing with mineral exploration programme in the state during 1975-76 and 1976-77 said that the results of such exploration by the Geological Survey of India and the state geology and mining have been very satisfactory.

A number of mineral occurences had been located recently and they included coal, limestone, marble, magnesite, chromite nickel, cobalt, pyrite and zinc.

Indo-Burmese boundary talks

New Delhi, Sept. 4 (Samachar) India and Burma will resume negotiations within the next few months on demarcating maritime boundary in Andaman Sea and Gulf of Martaban.

The two countries have established 200 mile economic zone and this has resulted in overlapping of zones in Andaman Sea and Gulf of Martaban. Preliminary talks on demarcating the boundary were held in Rangoon last year.

External Affairs Minister A.B. Vajpayee, who returned here on Friday after a four day visit to Burma held discussions on this question with Burmese authorities. He told reporters that both sides have agreed to demarcate this boundary.

National board for adult education

The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare has announced the constitution of a 31 member National Board of Adult Education. This Board, which will be headed by the Union Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture, will also include, among others, four other Cabinet Ministers.

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THE CANADIAN
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JANATA RULE

Looking at the performance of the Janata Government in India in the short period they have been in office, it is heartening to see that the diverse elements that made up that party continue to pull together. It is not certain though whether this is due to their fear of Indira Gandhi, who is not yet politically dead, staging a strong comeback. Of course there are stresses and strains reported from within the ranks of Janata. That is nothing unusual; any party would have such problems.

Also contrary to predictions, there is no concrete evidence that blackmarketing and smuggling have been rampant. The reported increase in foreign exchange reserves probably indicates that perhaps smuggling has not increased as feared. Of course there has been an increase in labour problems which should normally be expected in a developing democratic country in which the rising revolution of expectations continues unabated.

Nevertheless in general it appears that the Janata Government seems to have done reasonably well so far. What is probably needed to strengthen the economy of India is to help evolve a healthy private sector that is efficient, honest and devoid of corrupt practices. It cannot always be achieved by pious appeals but only by a system of rewarding the efficient and honest and punishing the inefficient and corrupt.

Meanwhile one hopes that the Congress Party, with or without the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi will continue to keep the Janata Party united and on their toes. Though unwittingly Mrs. Gandhi has made a very useful contribution to the development of a two party democratic system in India. It is not easy to predict how lasting this would be.

Nilamoni Routray is the new Chief Minister of Orissa State. Pic shows him (extreme left) being sworn into office by the Governor Bhucharan Singh Brar (right) while in the centre is J.A. Dave, Chief Secretary of Orissa.

Million dollars commission for Rajiv Gandhi

Indian investigators have learned that former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's eldest son Rajiv, allegedly received $990,000 in questionable commissions from boeing company, the Indian Express newspaper reported Saturday.

An appeal for Sanskrit from University of Toronto

I write to you to ask, if, through your columns there could be organized an appeal for funds for the University of Toronto for the establishment of a permanent appointment in Hindi language and literature in the Department of Sanskrit and Indian Studies.

The position is as follows: we have an annual Visiting appointment in Hindi at the low level of Assistant Professor. This is not satisfactory for anyone; it is not fair to the students who will have different teachers and methods and very likely, standards, every year; it is not fair to the teacher, who cannot be reappointed more than twice, and if so often, these years do not count towards pensions, and do not bring him nearer a fixed tenure; it is not fair to the subject. It is difficult to have a 3-year program, and a graduate program is impossible if we only have an annual appointee.

The authorities in the Faculty of Arts & Science do not pretend that this is a satisfactory position, and the Department only accepts it on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread. There is no chance of being able to reorient the Department towards greater recognition of Modern India without a permanent appointment in the modern language.

The financial position is as follows: The University hopes from the present Update project to give the Department $10,000 annually for five years, and this money would be directed towards a more satisfactory appointment in the modern language. No money has been donated for this purpose, and therefore we would not receive anything before the closing of Update in four years time. If Update did not reach its target, we might not receive any financial aid. There is also the fact that an appointment would not be satisfactory if it was to have to be terminated after five years; funds are needed for the upkeep of a professorial post - desirable at the level of Associate Professor — and as there is a large community of Indian origin or descent in Ontario, I would like to appeal to them in the matter of fund-raising and publicity. Since the University of Toronto is a national institution, we would hope that the wider Indian community of Canada would become involved.

While most of our commitment is in the Classical languages of Sanskrit and Pali, in the reorganization of the Department we are anxious to pay more attention to the current languages Hindi must be primary because it is the official language of the Republic of India, but we do not aim to confine ourselves to it. The Department also gives courses without language requirement in Indian culture, history, philosophy, religion and art.

May I ask you to appeal to the Indian community on our behalf. I would be gratified if organization for such an appeal would be set for January 1978.

R. Morton Smith
Toronto, Ont.

NACOI and Asian Indians

I have a few comments about two important issues discussed in your paper in recent months. Firstly, the role of the National Association of Canadians of Origins in India (NACOI) in providing leadership in solving some of the major problems such as racism, discrimination, immigration difficulties, and unemployment faced by our community in Canada. I agree with some of your constructive criticism of NACOI, and I share the views of many others, who have expressed similar concerns.

However, the survival and performance of any organisation depend mainly on the support and services of the individual members. Members have the right to raise concerns, but they should also help the organization by active participation, voluntary service and some commitment. An organization like NACOI will survive if both the members and non-members believe in the aims and objectives of the organisation and measure the performance of the leaders not by their words but by their actions. At all times, people should feel free to ask questins and the leadership have the duty to respond with positive attitudes. Democratic approaches and better contact with people and associations are the building blocks of any organisation, particularly if it is a national one.

The second issue discussed in your paper was the question of finding a suitable term for all people of origin in the Indian subcontinent. The term East Indian has been used loosely which not only contains some colonial stain but is wrong. The term Indo-Canadian, as proposed by you may cook all right but still contains some confusion related to the geographic origin of the people. A better term is Asian Indian. This has been proposed by the Association of Indians in America, a national organisation of our people in the USA. I believe this term has been accepted by many and is gaining popularity. It could be used as a generic term for all our people in Africa, Europe and the North and South American continents.

Dr. Samir Basu
Ex. Secretary
National Association of Canadians of Origin in India,
[NACOI] Toronto

Editor's note: A major problem with the use of the term Asian Indian is that it sounds too alien while Indo-Canadian or Indo-American implies that the person concerned is a Canadian or American as the case may be, but of Indian origin.

Dual celebration

I have read with great interest the news item about Dual celebrations of Independence in Toronto. It is a fact that there are nearly 50 Indian Associations but not a single umbrella organization. The Federation of Indo-Canadian Associations has so far been successful in forming an umbrella organization and could get most of the big Associations as its members. India Canada Association feels that only their association should continue celebrating the national day functions.

I understand the Federation of Indo Canadian Associations contends that since there is an umbrella organization now, it is its responsibility and duty to organize national day functions by the member associations under its banner.

It is only fair to say the federation did celebrate the [illegible] Independence day very successfully in a very organized way this year.

Under these circumstances, the only way to avoid dual celebration of national day in future is to form a special committee for this purpose with all the associations. Indian Immigrant Aid Services can take initiative in this regard.

C.G. Chand
Toronto

ANNOUNCEMENT

The first comprehensive SINDHI DIRECTORY FOR United States and Canada will be published in 1978. Members of Sindhi Community in U.S.A. and Canada who wish to have their names and addresses along with telephone numbers to:

Dr. Daulat Sajnani
317 W 100th Street, #4F
New York, N.Y. 10025, USA

Courage

For her courage to speak out truthfully and to express plainly about the various Indian Associations which appear and disappear as fast as they bloom, Manjula Parakot should be heartily congratulated.

These self-styled and self-appointed leaders with no objectives do more harm to those who have come here to settle with honour and dignity *and to make genuine* contribution for the progress of the country.

Not only I but many others feel that ethnic news media should exercise great caution in reporting matters which merely tend to glorify the frustrations of one party against the other. The alleged noble intentions of arm-chaired leadership helps no-one except themselves in the news prints.

O.N. Channan
Calgary

Consular facilities in Pak

New Delhi, Sept. 12 (Samachar): India and Pakistan have signed an agreement providing consular facilities to be accorded to airline personnel operating air services between the two countries.

While the foreign secretary J.S. Mehta signed it on behalf of India, Pakistan ambassador Syed Fida Hassan signed on behalf of his country.

The agreement would facilitate smooth functioning of the air services between the two countries operated under the agreement signed on July 26 last year. Under the agreement, crew members of Indian airlines and Pakistan International Airlines will be allowed to land at the designated airports in Pakistan and India respectively without passports and visas, provided they held valid personnel licences or crew member certificates under the convention of international civil aviation. Station managers of airlines will be granted multi-journey visas valid for one year.

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R. Narasimha Swamy
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The future of democracy

By Rajmohan Gandhi

On the international scene, democracy, though under continuing pressure, has staged something of a come-back in recent months. In an article on the issues of freedom and human rights in the Communist world, in 'The Times' last week, Bernard Levin spoke of 'that invisible frontier of the heart, which no armies can reach', 'it is no longer possible', he said, 'for the rulers of any advanced society to send its people into an intellectual, moral and spiritual prison to correspond with the physical prison that guns and barbed wire can make of the country's geographical identity; there is a territory inside the minds and souls of men, where the inhabitants laugh at blackjacks and gunsmiths.'

Levin spoke of 'a stream of news, ideas, thoughts and comments, all providing and reinforcing the strength that comes from shared opposition and shared resistance to it' and concluded, 'thus do the weaponless obtain the weapons which, though they kill nobody and damage nothing are far more lethal than the products of the most sophisticated arms technology'.

We print here a contribution to the debate by Rajmohan Gandhi, grandson of the Mahatma, and Chief Editor of the Asian newsweekly 'Himmat'. He draws on the recent experience of India, and points to the qualities demanded of democrats everywhere. Mr. Gandhi was speaking to an audience of 6000 in London's Westminister Theatre.

I had the chance the other day to meet Dr. Kreisky, the Chancellor of Austria. Bordering on Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, Austria is a democracy — there are free elections. We were speaking of India, and I said to Dr. Kreisky that we have had the problems of dictatorship, now we are trying to tackle the problems of democracy. 'Yes,' said Dr. Kreisky, 'Brecht put it very interestingly. "We leave the problems of the mountains and enter the problems of the plains."' Then Dr. Kreisky spoke of the very great triumph that democracy had obtained. He referred to India. He referred to Spain. He referred to Portugal. He referred to the desire of the Euro-communists to show that they are believers in democracy. Democracy, he said, has never been so successful. Yet, he said, democratic nations are paralysed.

We in India have already begun to experience the problems of democracy. There is a great Indian newspaper, the **Indian Express**. The **Indian Express**, along with **Himmat** and other journals in India, stood up to the wrongs and the dictatorship of the last two years. The Government tried to force the paper to close down. It didn't. But after democracy returned to India, because of unresolved differences between labour and management one edition of the **Indian Express** has been forced to close down. An instance of the problems of democracy.

Now I know that despite problems of this kind, the fact that democracy has returned to India has given joy, a thrill, to many people all over the world. And I know that I am expected to describe, partly at least, the happening in India which brought democracy back.

Acharya Kripalani, aged 91, a great freedom fighter, a colleague of Mahatma Gandhi in the freedom struggle, put it this way: 'God', he said, 'put the idea of the elections in Mrs. Gandhi's mind, and God put the idea in the hearts of the Indian public to throw her out.'

I listened to the David Frost TV programme the other evening, and I heard Mrs. Gandhi's latest explanation of why she called the elections. If I may speak critically, without rancour, I would like to express disagreement with what she said. She said that the elections were called because the economy had greatly improved. And indeed she said that the Emergency had been proclaimed two years earlier because the economy was in very poor shape.

A curious thing about this argument is that this was not used when the Emergency was proclaimed. When the Emergency was proclaimed no reference was made to the difficult situation at all. It is an argument that was not stated at the time.

The other weakness about the argument is that it is not true. The economy of India was very poor, but it was particularly poor in July, August, September 1974. From October 1974, the economy of India has been steadily improving, marginally of course, but nonetheless moving in the right direction and by June and July 1975 when the Emergency was proclaimed, the economy had, to an extent that in the context is impressive, improved.

Elections were called — I believe in Acharya Kripalani's explanation — ultimately by an intervention that we may not fully understand. But we can make some guesses.

SILENT OR SINGING

The Indian press was almost completely silent, or singing the praises of the regime. However, the press of the world was not silent and it is my guess that Mrs. Gandhi thought that by holding elections, which she was certain of winning, she would also manage to obtain the approval, indeed the admiration, of the press of the world. It is by continuing its interest in Indian affairs that the press of many nations has actually helped in the restoration of democracy in India. This applies not just to the press, but also to the BBC. The BBC did help a lot and I wanted to express that.

During the elections, the frail, the old, the weak men, like Jayaprakash Narayan who should have died in jail but didn't, Morarji Desai who was for 20 months in jail and is 82 years old, these old people who really should not have been around considering what had happened to them, who had no resources of any kind, who didn't have the air force planes, the helicopters, the vast sums of money, they were able to win the elections. Against youth, against health, against resources. The frail defeated the mighty. It really was something quite miraculous, and at meeting after meeting, people just straight forwardly said, 'It is the Almighty who has done it.'

PRAYER MEETING ARREST

On 2 October 1975 I had my first experience in free India of being arrested. This was in Rajghat, in New Delhi, where Gandhiji, as we call Mahatma Gandhi, had a memorial. He was cremated on that site. My wife and I, a brother of mine, several others, friends and people associated with Mahatma Gandhi, were gathered for a prayer meeting.

This prayer meeting was led by Acharya Kripalani. At the end of the prayer meeting he was asked if he would give a discourse on Mahatma Gandhi.

But as soon as he began to speak, quite a posse of policemen came to the scene and directed the old gentleman to cease speaking.

My brother and I were jerked up and eventually marched to this van waiting outside and we went to the police station.

Two-and-a-half hours later, we were told we were free. And of course the reason was, as we realized, that the regime did not want the newspapers of the world to publish the news that on Gandhi's memorial site, on 2 October, which incidentally is Gandhi's birthday, two of his grandsons were arrested by the Indian regime. Naturally, as we were being released, we asked what was happening to the others. And we were told one of the many lies that were told in India at the time, that all the others were also being released.

My conviction thereafter was I should write about this in **Himmat**. Until then we had not written about arrests during the Emergency, because we were told by the government that it was strictly illegal to do so. However, my clear conviction was that I should write about this.

The Government decided to counter-attack. They tightened the censorship on us, and they started bullying and blackmailing printing presses not to print **Himmat**.

A point was reached when we decided almost not to continue Himmat any more. At the very last minute, we were having a fresh round of reflection on the subject together and seeking to do what was right — this experience which Frank Buchman and the men of MRA have taught me, and it helped us on many an occasion during those two years. A niggle came. A real doubt. Was this right?

We had the clarity not only to not close down **Himmat**, but to become bolder in what we were writing. To stay closer to the edge and see what happened. So we did that. And we had greater trouble of course. I was asked to pay a big fine which I refused to pay. I took the matter to the court. And printing presses refused to publish **Himmat**, so we went to the public and sought subscriptions.

Six hundred people in different parts of India, including a few Indian citizens living overseas, sent money. We thought that people would be quite scared, that we would get anonymous gifts. But it was very heartening to find that barring six, all the others were quite happy for their names to be recorded, and the fact of their giving money.

Our experience was that those who did whatever they could do, even though it seemed a tiny thing, were completely at peace. But those who didn't light even that one candle that they could light were merely cursing the darkness and making life unpleasant for themselves and for others.

It was very common in those days to meet friends and to hear complaints, but those who were doing the little things they could do were completely without complaints. Of course others did bolder things. But people used all opportunities they could to make their views known.

I did not really feel afraid during that period. God prevented fear from entering my heart. Elementary duty is given the high name of courage and bravery. But this I state not because I want to boast. I think I would have a right to boast if I had feared, and still despite it, had gone and done what I did.

WEIGHT ON THE SPIRIT

What does it feel like under a dictatorship? The chief feeling is of a great weight on your spirit. When you are carrying a load on your back you know that your body has a weight. But in a dictatorship of the kind we had, there was a great weight on our spirits so that we couldn't really enjoy all the wonderful things that God was still doing. You went to sleep knowing that in the morning, too, the weight would be there. There were people we knew and loved who were in prison. In some cases there were allegations, later substantiated, of torture. Lies were told. Characters were assassinated, and nothing could be done. All this was a weight on our spirits.

I have spoken of the problems of democracy, but any day, give me the problems of democracy and not the problems of dictatorship. The change-over in India has been a gift from Heaven, a gift from Almighty God. What is to be our response to that? The response has to be two-fold:

1. We have to make democracy work. That is the biggest response we can give.
2. Because our period of unhappiness was so brief, and indeed because the hardships we suffered were comparatively so mild, it is India's duty to bother herself about the sufferings of other nations. I think of the Soviet Union, of China, of eastern Europe, and many another land.

I met a friend from Cambodia who lives and works in Paris. He told me that out of a population of seven million in Cambodia, in the last year or two, one million have perished. They have been killed or they have been allowed to perish. And he quoted what he thought was a phrase from Stalin: 'One man killed is a drama, one million killed is a statistic.' He said Cambodia has become just a statistic as far as humanity is concerned. And I feel it is certainly India's responsibility to do something for a country like Cambodia.

As for making democracy work, and as for finding the spiritual and moral foundations of democracy, that of course is why Panchgani, the MRA training centre near Bombay, has been created.

The relevance of Asia Plateau, Panchgani, is greater than ever before in giving new motives to people of all backgrounds in our country and from outside too.

What are the lessons that we have drawn?

The first lesson is how easily people submit. Just after the dictatorship was started in India, it was astonishing to find everybody, but everybody, saying of course it was necessary, of course it was right. Many of them didn't believe what they were saying. But it was of some concern to find so many people immediately agreeing to whatever happens. A friend of mine said to me, after democracy had come back to India, 'I am very sorry that I did not have a part in the second freedom struggle in India.' He was honest, but I think that more people in India may need to face that.

The second thing we have to learn is about reading people. Reading people does not mean that you blame them.

If you are going to change people, or deal with the nation, you've got to read people. There's nothing unethical or ungentlemanly about that. India as a nation failed to read our former Prime Minister. Those of you who are concerned about preserving democracies — learn to read people. It's not a harsh thing: it's a necessary thing.

If we are against dictatorship, does it mean that leadership is not needed? I had the privilege of visiting Chartwell, Winston Churchill's home. It was an experience I shall treasure. But the thought that came to me was, 'In order to deal with a Hitler, you needed a Churchill. The world needed a Churchill.'

Supposing people had said, 'Dictatorship means that you greatly respect one man. We won't respect anybody.' Is that the way to answer dictatorship? No, we need leadership, and one way of making democracy work, one way of averting the possibility of dictatorship, is to respect those who are worthy of respect.

Another lesson: don't supply a would-be dictator or his supporters with excuses. If our democracy is ineffective, if there is anarchy, if there is inefficiency, if there is corruption, if there is injustice, people will say when a dictator comes, 'It was necessary. Look how bad things were.' We have got so to fight for our democracies that we take away the excuses.

This is where the central decision comes. The great choice before all members of democratic communities is: are we going to obey conscience or are we going to be self-indulgent?

ETHICS ENTHRONED

The United States now has a President who has emphasised human rights in a genuine way. I know that many Americans feel that at last ethics are now being enthroned in positions of importance. In the United Kingdom as you saw in that film (**Choice for an Impatient World**, about the recent MRA conference in the Westminister Theatre, London), you had a demonstration of what you British have successfully cloaked: a deep and common respect and enthusiasm for certain great values. I think the Jubilee has been a great demonstration of a strength in the British people.

Bukovsky, the Russian dissident leader, was saying to me that the Communist youth movement is not attracting any young people who are really sincere these days. I said to him, 'I suppose that means that after some time the Soviet Union will be led by people who do not believe in Communism at all.' He said, 'It is today being led by people who do not believe in Communism at all.'' He felt there was no real faith in their ideal.

This is the positive side, the strength of democracy. On the other side, there is Kreisky's remark about the paralysis of democracy. And there is another remark that Bukovsky made. He said, 'Having come to the western world, I find a certain passivity here. I find a lack of conviction here.' Dictatorship is escape for the vast majority. Democracy is involvement for all of us.

Both these views of the future of democracy, the one which indicates democracy's relative health, and the other that indicates democracy's ill-health, both these views are correct. And of course which view wins is something that will be decided by the peoples of the democracies, which means people like you and me.

New World News

TCI bags award

Travel Corporation (I) Pvt. Ltd., (TCI) the largest travel and tour organiser in India has received the Government of India TOURISM AWARD securing the FIRST place among the travel agencies in foreign exchange earnings for tourism in 1976. The award is given in recognition of the contribution made to international travel and is symbolised in the movement of a bird taking flight from the globe.

TCI is the first travel agency in India to cross $5 million USA in foreign exchange earnings and handled the maximum number of tourists visiting India during 1976.

Buffaloes

New Delhi, Sept. 7 (Samachar): Indian buffaloes are helping in increasing milk production in Vietnam. Abroad a "buffalo special" 188 Haryana heifers and two Delhi bulls will fly to Danang.

BEFORE, YOU COULD BECOME A PROVINCIAL MILLIONAIRE ONLY IN OCTOBER, DECEMBER, FEBRUARY, APRIL, JULY OR SEPTEMBER.

NOW, EVERY MONTH IS WIN-A-MILLION MONTH.

Now the Provincial Lottery gives you more fun, more action, more chances to win $1 million (tax free). Look what's happened:

NOW A MONTHLY DRAW

Now there are 12 Provincial draws a year - one each and every month. And any one of those draws could make you a millionaire.

6 CHANCES TO WIN A MILLION FOR JUST $5

Each $5 ticket (good for two draws) gives you six chances to win $1 million, four chances to win $100,000 and thousands of other tax free prizes.

EACH TICKET GOOD IN TWO CONSECUTIVE DRAWS

That's right. The ticket you buy today gives you three chances to win a million in this month's draw and three more in next month's.

MORE FUN PLAY THE DOUBLEHEADER

There's a new Provincial ticket on sale every month. So you can add the live chances left on your old ticket to the first chances on your new one.

Play the Provincial every month. It's a better chance for everyone.

The New Provincial
A better chance for everyone.
ONTARIO LOTTERY CORPORATION

NOW A DRAW EVERY MONTH

FIRST DRAW SEPTEMBER 30TH. TICKETS NOW ON SALE.

Films

ANDOLAN

Directed by Lekh Tand

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Films

ANDOLAN

Directed by Lekh Tandon

The theme of this film is much the same as Phani Majumdar's Andolan produced in 1951 the 1942 Quit India movement. But the treatment differs. Majumdar's was in documentary style, though fictionalised, in black and white. Tandon's **Andolan** is in colour given to glamour, and unconvincing storywise.

The son of a police officer inspired by Bhagat Singh and his comrades takes to terrorism. When he gets arrested, his father, loyal to his own service, is unmoved but the same police officer is impelled to resign when he sees corn fields and houses being burnt by goodies at the command of the British. His conscience thus freed, he fights in the battle for freedom like his son who is sentenced to be hanged.

The acting especially of the two who play the parts of the British officers is delightfully natural. Rakesh Pandey as the young terrorist lacks the fire one would expect of this tribe. And Neetu Singh is introduced more for romantic interest than for help to the revolutionary. The film has a few patriotic songs woven into the screenplay which were popular during the freedom struggle: like **Sarfaroshi ki tamanna ab hamare dil mein hai** and **Bhor bhayee ab rain kahan.**

There is the usual quota of obvious flaws: neither Churchill nor George VI were as obese as they are shown, nor were the Quit India posters all in Devanagri (Shri Raj Narain having presumably been less influential then); the language of the struggle was not one but all, including Urdu and English. The film portrays the police as always on the move while the freedom fighters seem to stick to one place. Actually it was the other way round. Only five Indian policemen are shown throughout the film, which is not being very faithful to history. All the same, **Andolan** can serve as an introduction for the younger generation to how their elders fought for and won political freedom.

Which is perhaps why the film went from one crisis to another, especially during the long months of the emergency. First, the Film Finance Corporation refused to support it. Another government set-up, the Indian Motion Pictures Finance Corporation came forward with finance but later withdrew. The biggest blow came just before its scheduled release in August 1975 when the government decided to search it with a fine-toothed comb, notwithstanding the clearance by the board of film censors. After sitting on it for fifteen months the I & B ministry decided on some 20 cuts. The then government was worried that people might draw a parallel between the first and the on-going freedom struggles. With a change of government, **Andolan** is now there with the cuts restored.

KOTWAL SAAB

Directed by Hrishikesh Mukerjee

In a sense the film is in the Hrishikesh Mukerjee tradition: the theme is significant, histrionics is underplayed, narration is smooth. But unfortunately there is more of Shatrughan Sinha in it than anything else. The result is unbalanced drama, or more correctly, little of it. And the worst sufferer is Sinha himself, he financed the flopped film.

As a police officer Shatrughan Sinha fights a one-man battle against smugglers, blackmarketeers and murderers — at great risk to his life and that of his girl friend, Aparna Sen. Utpal Dutt is the arch baddie. Aparna Sen, the reigning leading lady of the Bengali cinema, springs a surprise with her vastly improved Hindi pronunciation and gives a sensitive performance as a sober, sensible working girl. Which is the most that can be said of this film.

CHAALU MERA NAAM

This could have been turned into a riot of laughter had more care been taken of the proper timing of the gags. The comic potential of Devan Varma is under-exploited while the jokes are the poorer for Maruti's over-acting. It is difficult to commend the parts of Maheender Sandhu as the tough guy or of Vinod Mehra as the CBI inspector. The surprise comes from Vidya Sinha as the monkey-tricks performer [**bandar wali**]. So different is her demeanour from her habitual screen image.

The film owes its name to the fact that each character pulls a fast one on another. The makers of the film, including music composers Kalyanji-Anandji, do practically the same on the audience. **Democratic World**

Indo-French cooperation

New Delhi, Sept. 10 (Samachar): Prime Minister Morarji Desai has visualised a great possibility of Indo-French cooperation in offshore drilling for oil and other spheres of economic activity.

He told a French delegation of experts in offshore drilling and engineering on Sunday that India needed a lot of help from outside for developing offshore oil production.

Presiding over "French offshore symposium" here yesterday French Ambassador Jean-Claud Winkler hoped that India and France would be able to collaborate in offshore oil exploration and development.

ANCIENT COINS FOUND

Calcutta, Sept. 7 (Samachar): The tiny Amrāberia village on the right bank of the Rupnarayan river in Midnapore district has come on the archaeological map of India with the discovery of five uninscribed copper cast, coins dating back to the third century.

Trade fair export orders

New Delhi, Sep. 13 (Samachar): Export orders worth 11.22 million dollars were booked on the spot at the India Trade Fair held in Chicago from August 22 to 26.

The fair, a Buyer-Seller Meet, organized by the Trade Development Authority was attended by 3000 buyers who showed a great deal of interest in the diversity of India's products, which ranged from delicate handicrafts to high precision electronic equipment and scientific instruments.

The orders booked were for items like mopeds, scooters, hand tools, industrial fasteners, handicrafts, costume jewellery, ready made garments, carpets, home furnishings and wooden products. For the first time a large order for scooters and mopeds worth 6.50 million dollars has been received by one of the participants in the Fair.

Buyers attended the fair from distant places like Mexico, Europe, South America, Canada and Asia.

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Indo-Canadians face prejudice: Minister

[Excerpts from an address by The Honourable Joseph P. Guay, P.C., M.P. Minister of State for Multiculturalism to The National Association of Canadians of Origins in India National Convention in Vancouver.]

I welcome this opportunity of speaking to you as the Minister of State responsible for Multiculturalism. It is gratifying to hear of the progress that your young organization has made since its founding convention one year ago. I congratulate all of you who have dedicated your time and effort to the establishment of an effective national voice for Canadians of origins in India.

Unity in diversity has been a theme of Canadian historians since the large scale influx of immigrants after the Second Wold War.

It is a sad fact of Canadian history that the process of immigration and the subsequent integration of newcomers within our society has been permeated by conflict and by prejudice. There has been a failure to appreciate the values of diversity, a tendency to resent rather than to welcome enriching differences.

Cultural diversity endows all Canadians with a variety of human experience. This is our unique heritage. But the preservation of this heritage is not solely the responsibility of the government. We can legislate. We can provide financial assistance. We can encourage. However, our efforts will fail unless groups such as yours take up the challenge and assume part of the rsponsibility for the maintenance of this heritage.

One initiative the government has taken in response to a recommendation of the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism is the establishment of a new Cultural Enrichment Program. We will provide financial assistance to non-profit ethnocultural organizations directly involved in running cultural enrichment programs, through cultural linguistic courses. Secondly, the C.C.C.M. was asked to investigate and report on several aspects of Canadian social life which have implications for the multiculturalism program. They have established five select committees to undertake the task, and the committee dealing specifically with human rights and rights-related issues would welcome any input you can make to their investigations. Thirdly, you are reminded that projects and activities which facilitate creative encounters among all Canadians and contribute to greater mutual appreciation and understanding are assisted as a matter of priority under the Multiculturalism program.

Again, we can encourage but it is up to you to take advantage of such programs and activities to ensure that your children will experience the riches of the varied cultures that you and your ancestors have brought with you from abroad. The opportunity is there for you children to learn the language of their ancestors and the traditions of an ancient civilization.

PREJUDICE

The protection of the rights of Canadians of origins in India is an obvious concern of your organization. It is included among your aims and objectives. It was the theme of your panel discussion and workshop this morning.

It is a lamentable fact that East Indians are reported to be the most frequent victims of prejudice in Canada today. In his inquiry into human relations in the Toronto area, Walter Pitman expressed concern that in four months of interviewing victims of racially motivated abuse, more East Indians came forward with complaints of racial attack than any other ethnic groups.

I am sure that many among you can relate personal experiences of subtle or not so sebtle acts of discrimination. These incidents are deplorable. But, it is not enough to regret them. We must act to ensure that our commitment to uphold tolerance is enshrined in law.

Thus it is with some satisfaction that I can report to you that in June of this year parliament passed the Canadian Human Rights Act which deals in a comprehensive way with human rights within federal jurisdiction.

Since 1960, the Canadian Bill of Rights has provided principles for courts and officials to follow in interpreting federal laws but it has provided little protection against personal or official conduct.

HUMAN RIGHTS

One of the basic aims of the new Human Rights Act is clearly set out in its second clause:

"Every individual should have an equal opportunity with other individuals to make for himself or herself the life that he or she is able and wishes to have, consistent with his or her duties and obligations as a member of society, without being hindered or prevented from doing so by discriminating practices."

In as simple and straightforward a manner as possible, the Act then goes on to establish a comprehensive set of rules against discrimination at the federal level.

Among the prohibited grounds of discrimination is discrimination on the basis of race, national or ethnic origin or colour. Categories of discriminatory practices in services, facilities or accommodation customarily available to the general public and under federal jurisdiction are enumerated in the Act.

It is now an offence under the Human Rights Act to engage in a discriminatory employment practice in any federal department or agency or in any business or industry under federal jurisdiction, including all railways, airlines, and chartered banks. The Act also covers discrimination in employee organizations, whether it be a union or a professioinal organizatin.

The publication or display of any notice that expresses discrimination or incites others to discriminate is defined as a prohibited practice. Any person or group of pesons communicating hate messages by federally regulated telephone systems are also liable for prosecution. The measures in this Act proscribing the dissemination of hate over the telephone are intended to complement the provisions presently in the Criminal Code.

Since, in the area of human rights, the mechanism of enforcement is as important as the declaration of principles, the Act provides for the establishment of the Canadian Human Rights Commission. It will be a body independent of government and responsible only to parliament.

Gordon Fairweather, the highly respected Member of Parliament for Fundy-Royal and former Attorney-General of New Brunswick, has recently been appointed as the first Chief Commissioner. Although the head office of the Commission will be in Ottawa, authority is provided for the establishment of twelve regional offices to ensure accessibility to persons throughout the country.

Complaints can be lodged by individuals or by groups with the Commission and the Commission will then launch an investigation if the complaint falls within the scope of the legislation. If the investigation determines that the complaint is well founded, the Commission could then appoint a conciliator to attempt to settle the matter.

TRIBUNAL

If conciliation proves unsuccessful, a Human Rights Tribunal will be appointed to adjudicate the case. If this tribunal substantiates the complaint, it has a range of powerful options available to it. It has the power to issue a cease and desist order; it may make available the opportunities or privileges previously denied the victim; it may compensate the victim for lost wages or costs incurred.

Despite these impressive enforcement measures, the emphasis will be on reconciling differences and compensating injuries, not on retribution or prosecution. Drawing on the experience of Provincial Human Rights Commissions, this has been found to be the more successful approcah, particularly in situations involving relatively long-term relationships such as that of employer-employee or landlord and tenant.

The Commission is also given broad powers to sponsor public education programs and research projects in the field of human rights. As well, it will be able to review federal regulations, rules and orders.

Of course, no single piece of legislation will automatically wipe out racism and discrimination overnight or change ingrained prejudices or hatreds. But by the passage of this Act, parliament has taken an important step towards the establishment of that goal of a society in which the basic human aspirations of freedom, justice and equality are recognized by all. We now have in this country a basic charter against discrimination which manifests our commitment to that goal.

The legitimate aspirations of our varied ethnocultural groups are now protected by legislation and encouraged by government programs and policies. A multicultural society must be governed by shared understanding and respect. We have come a long way in a short time. But, we still have a long way to go.

VALIDITY OF NONALIGNMENT STRESSED

New Delhi, Sept. 12 (Samachar): India and Afghanistan have stressed abiding validity of nonalignment policy and its role in promoting understanding among nations as recently reiterated at the Delhi meeting of foreign ministers of Coordinating Bureau.

A joint communique issued at the end of the three day visit to Afghanistan of External Affairs Minister A.B. Vajpayee said the two sides hoped the discussions on issues touched upon during the Delhi meeting would continue in the Bureau's forthcoming Kabul meeting and would lead to concrete discussions so as to pave the way for the successful foreign ministers meeting of nonaligned countries in Belgrade next year.

GOOD NEIGHBOURLY RELATIONS

Calcutta, Sept. 10 (Samachar): Defence Minister Mr. Jagjivan Ram has reiterated India's keen desire to have friendly relations with all neighbouring countries, including China.

He said India was interested in sorting out all bilateral issues whether it was China, Pakistan, or Bangladesh. "There shall be no surrender or compromise on basic principles," he added.

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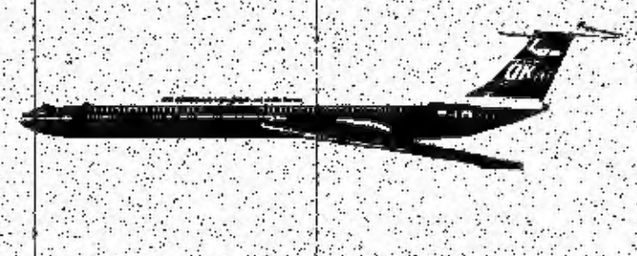

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By South Asian People's A
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Toronto, Ontario, Canada

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By Manjula Parab

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S.Asians submit report

By South Asian People's Association.

Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Today Canada like other countries in the west is receiving immigrants from different parts of the globe. As a result immigration and race relations have become a focal point of public and official controversy. Until about 1976, it was common to believe that Canada in general and Toronto in particular has escaped from the problem of racism. Even when racism was overtly expressed in the form of beating up the members of the East Indian community, an optimistic fervour was expressed that the problems would eventually wither away.

We believe Canada since the coming of the white men have had a history of domination, subjugation and racism. Racism as an ideology has been systematically perpetrated by the white ruling class with regards to the native people as well as in relation to their own community i.e., French and English antagonisms.

Racism, as an ideology has been used throughout Canadian history to divide communities and deter better community feelings at large. For example, racism has been used against ethnic groups, like the Metis, Jews, Chinese, Indians (native and East Indian), and the Japanese.

We see racism since it is so prevalent in this society at two levels: individual racism and institutional racism. The basis of individual racism are many, such as, ignorance, misconception, and disliking etc., while we believe that their elimination from society are important, we strongly believes that the institutional racism is more insidious and detrimental to the people of the Third World countries.

Our overall concern is with the institutional aspect of racism because we feel it is extremely harmful to the society. This attitude is generally manifested covertly through government and other non-government agencies. It is no less destructive of human life. Institutions have power to penalize and reward. They reward by providing various opportunities for some people and foreclosing them to others. They distribute social goods by taking decisions of who receives what and how (such as education, moral support, self-respect, training and skills, medical care etc.). We see institutional racism being particularly manifested through agencies such as media, manpower and immigration, courts and police. To us these are primary agencies whose weights have been in the past felt by our community.

FACTS AND FICTION:

The distorted figures of the immigrants from the Third World countries provided by the government and media have created much confusion among the white section of the population. Thus an impression has already been projected that this society has been invaded by the immigrants of the Third World countries. This kind of wrong information has greatly contributed to the growth of individual racism. An individual racist under such an influence of pretogical world moves into action to rescue Canada from the invasion of the immigrants of the Third World countries. To put it in another way, he feels that the government as an institution has failed to provide him adequate protection against the immigrants of the Third World countries, whom he considers a threat to his upward mobility. But this is a figment of his imagination. It is known to all Canadians that the majority of the immigrants are coming not from the Third World countries, but namely from the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the European countries.

It is widely believed, to take another example, the Third World immigrants have created a lot of constraints on the social services and other infrastructural costs. An impression has already been created and sustained through mass media that the immigrants of these societies are coming to Canada to spend their leisure time on welfare and will be living entirely on tax-payers money.

This piece of information is quite in contrast to the facts. They are here like any other immigrants from the U.K., and U.S.A., and Europe to work and participate fully in the nation-building activities. Another common charge that is generally levelled against the immigrants of the Third World countries is that it is they who create a community within a community, thus segregating themselves from the rest of the community. But the opponent of the assimilation is not the immigrants from the Third World countries, but the anti-Third World feeling which has permeated this society thoroughly when the Asians started to flock in the West coast of Canada to take part in the development of the Canadian society. The social practice of these people time and again reflects that they have been trying to get acceptance in every walk of life; but sections of society reject them unconditionally.

Just we have seen that it is not the issue of immigration with which the racist element in Canada is concerned with, but it is the immigrants of the Third World countries that they object to. Therefore, we believe that a collective action is absolutely necessary both at the governmental and community level to banish racism.

(a) Our recommendation will be to suggest to authorities - official as well as non-official in various agencies to stop scape-goating and victimizing the Third World immigrants for problems created by the socio-economic factors of this society.

(b) We do strongly believe that in schools classes should be held in Third World history, customs and languages. We also suggest that schools should take the burden to teach students that racism is not inherent in men but connected with socio-historical factors.

(c) Provisions in law and their application should be brought in line with the seriousness of racist crimes. Racist elements in law enforcing agencies should be screened out on a continuous basis. Police force, in particular, should be made aware of the background of the Third World countries.

(d) Finally, we recommend a Race Relations Board, independent of governmental control should be formed, which will reflect the true aspiration and concerns of the Third World countries' immigrants in Canada. By recommending such a board we are thinking along the lines that this board should be in contact with the grass roots ethnic organisations. Secondly, looking at race as a problem not only as animosities of inter-ethnic communities but as having been based on conditions which are historical in nature. Thirdly, educating and establishing positive attitudes and facts about immigrants, their role in society, their background and contributions towards the Canadian society. The formation, nature, and its role can be arrived at through further discussion with grass root ethnic organizations.

Jim Carson, man and hero

By Manjula Parakol

This New Year's eve, on a subway train in Toronto a coloured immigrant was assaulted by hoodlums and unfortunately none of the passengers went to his rescue, with the sole exception of Jim Carson. Today all over Canada, and especially in Toronto, the courage and spontaneity of this frail 62 year old Canadian is highly praised and much publicised.

The Indian community showed its gratitude and joy in numerous little ways, the Ontario Human Rights Commission presented him the Certificate of Merit and the Lieutenant Governor Pauline McGibbon invested him with the Ontario Medal. It was an interesting experience to pierce through his hero's image and study the person beneath.

Mr. Carson's sympathy and tolerance towards minorities was nurtured during childhood. The family steward, a Jamaican, was such a fine gentleman that "intellectually and emotionally the colour nonsense was knocked right out of him." He was raised in the methodist religious pattern which did not permit any colour or racial discrimination. Lastly "intermingling with coloured comrades on the various war fronts, helping each other survive the horrors, washed out all his subconscious prejudices, if any at all."

How does he feel about the attitude of other pasengers on that eve? As he reflects on the incident he feels others had sufficient time and opportunity to lend a helping hand - "their non-involvement was nothing to be proud of." Certainly allied public reaction in similar situations will deter hoodlums from their unlawful pursuits.

What is responsible for this "Paki syndrome" among whites in Canada? Perhaps it is inferiority feelings, violence and sadism removed from realities of life. In an effort to compensate for inferiority complexes, personal disappointments and failures there is a tendency to find targets of attack. Today's youth go through difficult turbulent years and share tragedies of colour and creed in schools. It is a criticism of the world we live in that its youth does not care or wish to become involved.

Does all this publicity mean much to Mr. Carson? Personally no, but highlighting his efforts towards safeguarding racial harmony and preserving peace, definitely serves a broader objective. The recognition given him is very symbolic in that it expresses the hope that others will emulate the example set by him. In fact it was one of Mr. Carson's sons who insisted upon, and arranged for all the publicity.

Mr. Carson, although retired from service, is very actively involved in community work revolving round the Toronto Don Jail and the Sick Children's Hospital. While one admires his courage, one also wishes that there are many more around with his sense of justice, tolerance and understanding.

Talented teenager's impressive performance

There was an unusual dance performance at Fairleigh Dickinson University's Becton Auditorium in Teaneck, N.J. on Sunday Evening August 28. A 13-year old student at the Leonia Middle School gave a dazzling performance in Bharatha Natyam.

The young dancer Susheela Varky held a packed audience spellbound for an hour and a half with a repertoire of seven dance pieces; one of the seven was not in Bharatha Natyam but in Kathak style which is one of India's several regional dance forms. The occasion for the performance was Susheela's "Arangetram", a word which literally means 'ascending the stage' in Tamil, the language of the state in India which includes the city of Madras. The young artiste through this performance formally graduated from the Padmini Institute of Fine Arts after about five years of training. Its director Padmini has been a household name for over two decades in India both as an accomplished dancer and as a star on stage and film. With her physician husband and their only son Padmini Ramachandran resides in Hillsdale, N.J. The Padmini Institute of Fine Arts is located in Queens, New York and has a satellite school functioning in Philadelphia.

Sushela Varky

The seven-piece repertoire of Susheela's graduation performance commenced with a simple, pure dance routine called **Alaripppu** followed by the more complicated **Jatheeswaram** both of which accent the beauty of pose and movement, and through **Sabdam** which combines dance and acting, went on to **Varnam**, a difficult and engrossing piece which calls for great concentration, skill and stamina from the performer. After a brief intermission, the audience was treated to an engaging variety, starting with a very beguiling snake dance, followed by the **Kathak** piece reflecting a more playful and lively rhythm, and culminating in another gem of Bharatha Natyam dance called **Thillana** characterized by numerous alluringly sculpturesque poses and a variegated pattern of movements executed with vivacity, grace and elegance.

The rhythm and melody for the performance was provided by a live orchestra, controlled by a vocalist named Radha, a concert singer and dancer from India who is currently visiting the United States at the invitation of Padmini. The orchestra included expert players of instruments such as the Mridangam, the Veena, the Flute and other supporting instruments.

The chief guest of the evening was the illustrious and versatile American dancer **Matteo**, founder director of the Foundation for Ethnic Dances, Inc. in New York City. In his speech he paid supreme tribute to Bharatha Natyam as perhaps the dance form which has the greatest capacity to express the height and depth of human emotion, and called for efforts to adapt it to meet the special needs of the Western world as well as of the contemporary world.

Sushella, through this performance, demonstrated her mastery of this art form in ample measure. It was distinguished by a smooth and confidence flow of movements from step to step and a highly communicative and intelligent sequence of facial expressions. By reaching a high level of distinction at this young age in Bharatha Natyam, Susheela has demonstrated that being born in the United States and growing up here constitute no bar to distinguishing in an art form of foreign origin. That her parents, Ammal and George Varky, also hail from India, although permanently resident in the United States since the late Fifties, undoubtedly must have helped also.

Janata hotels

New Delhi, Sep. 12 (Samachar) The central and state governments will shortly prepare a comprehensive perspective plan for setting up a chain of Janata hotels all over the country to provide accommodation for lower and middle income tourists both Indian and foreign.

This decision was taken unanimously at the conference of tourism ministers from state and union territories held here on Wednesday.

In preparing the perspective plan for setting up of these hotels the states would identify the tourist centres of national importance visited mainly be domestic tourists such as places of pilgrimage, centres of national interest for both international and domestic tourists and centres of local importance visited only by inland tourists.

Bangladesh: A sad commentary on two nation theory

By Our Speical Correspondent

Ottawa, September 5

Notwithstanding the Simla accord of 1972, whereby India and Pakistan had agreed to live as good neighbours in peace and friendship, the Pakistani Ambassador to Canada, Dr. Iq Afzal Iqbal, has chosen to indulge in some uncalled - for allegations against India.

Irked by the reference to India's partition as "an unfortunate tragedy" and the creation of Pakistan as "a terrible idea" by Gwynne Dyer, a distinguished foreign affairs commentator, in an article in the Montreal Gazette recently, Dr. Iqbal has gloated over the so-called two-nation theory in justification.

ATTACK ON SECULAIRSM

Writing in the same paper, the Pakistani envoy has aired his personal prejudices and, in the process, gone out of his way to make a scurrilous attack on India's secularism and, what is more, raise the bogey of Kashmir.

Laying stress on "the 1,000 years of profound religious, cultural and social differences dividing the two nations of the sub-continents, i.e. Muslims and Hindus", Dr. Iqbal has said, "During the British colonial rule, India has no doubt stood united. However, this unity did not lead to a more comprehensive synthesis between Hindus and Muslims. . . . The creation of Pakistan was not artificial; what was artificial was the forced unification of India under the British rule. The birth of Pakistan was a realisation of the universally respected principle of national self-determination."

HIGH COMMISSION'S REPLY

Despite the provocative language used by the Ambassador, the Indian High Commission has, in a mild rejoinder, reminded him of the tragic events of 1971 which culminated in the majority of Pakistan's Muslims carving out Bangladesh for themselves. This, it says, was a sad commentary in itself on the two nation theory and today there are more Muslims in secular India than in theocratic Pakistan.

Kashmir and the imaginary threat of invasion from India, the High Commission points out, have remained fundamental to the dialectics of Pakistan's mythology, consistently used by the reigning priests to divert the attention of the masses from their internal problems.

India, the High Commission reiterates, recognises the existence of Pakistan as a fact of history and geography and sincerely desires its continued stability because it is in her best interests.

AN 'ARTIFICIAL STATE'

Characterising the formation of Pakistan in 1947 in the wake of a communal holocaust as an "absolutely terrible idea", Dyer, who had spent some time in the protective custody of the Pakistani Army in 1963, had, in his article, asserted that the artificial state of Pakistan, whose only unifying factor was the common Islamic faith, had never gained its balance. It had stumbled from one military intervention to another, and in 1971 broke up into two with its eastern wing becoming an independent Bangladesh amid further nightmarish massacres.

Dyer attributed the prevention of a neat solution to dispersion of Muslims throughout India, adding that as many Muslims were left in India as inhabited Pakistan. In secular India neither have they been victimised nor has Hindu extremism ever taken over.

Without partition, Dyer felt, the sub-continent would today have been a united country of 775 million people living together in relative peace and security. Certainly there would have been no wars and no enormous waste of money on arms, and they all might have been enjoying the democratic heritage which India had managed to preserve. It was 30 years too late to make amends, but, concluded Dyer, Pakistan was not only a tragedy but probably a needless one.

Toronto Federation shows the way

By A Correspondent

This year 20 regional associations have celebrated the 30th anniversary of Independence in Toronto, on August 13 under the banner of the Federation of Indo-Canadian Associations. The West Park Secondary School auditorium was jammed with nearly 1100 people. More than 400 people could not get seats. There were people sitting and standing every where.

Dr. Stuart Smith, leader of the opposition, Ontario Provincial Parliament was the chief guest. He has praised Indians living in Canada for their contribution to the Canadian Society. He said he has keen interest in India ever since he was a child. Earlier he was introduced to the audience by Mrs. Margaret Campbell, M.P.P.

Later, H.E. Tambiah, High Commissioner of Srilanka spoke at length about the good relationship his country has with India. He has said that both the countries are good friends for ages. Peter Stollery, M.P. who has been a staunch supporter of the federation ever since it was started, praised the Indians living in Canada for the rich culture they have inherited. He has complimented the Federation for bringing most of the Regional Associations under one umbrella — "The Federation". He was fallowed by senator Royce Frith, who was sent to this function as a federal representative.

Prime Minister Trudeau sent a special message to the Federation on this occasion. In his message he said:

"I am very pleased to send my greetings to the members of the Federation of Indo-Canadian Associations of Toronto on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of India's Independence.

It is Canada's good fortune that her people have come, and will continue to come, from many countries, bringing their traditions with them. We do not wish to submerge these elements, to melt them down in a uniform mold. We wish to preserve, as much as possible, the character and flavour of the many groups which make up our country. Your Federation helps to foster and encourage our multicultural aims" [Rt. Hon. P.E. Trudeau]

Variety entertainment program fallowed speeches. Approximately 105 people participated in different dances of India. All the programs were staged by the member associations. Goan overseas association has staged a special dance on this occasion.

Dr. Vijay Agnew coordinated a "Fashion show", showing different styles of sarees in India. The president of the Federation V. Basavaiah apologized to a great number of people who could not find seats.

Lali Vij of "Voice of India" acted as master of ceremony assisted by Mrs. Layanti Banerjee of Bengali Cultural Association.

Miss Geetanjali, a student of Miss Menaka Thakkar, performed Bharata Natyam. "RAAS" dance was staged by Lohana Association and Prajapati Mandal. Bengali dance was performed by Bul Bul Mitra.

The function came to an end at 11.45 p.m. with the National Anthems of Canada and India played on organ by master Anoop Majithia.

Government erred in Singh's case

Ottawa, August 31 — The Public Service Staff Relations Board has delivered a sharp reprimand to the Department of National Health and Welfare for its treatment of Sant Singh who was a Progressive Conservative candidate in the 1974 election.

PSRB adjudicator J.D. O'Shea agreed with Sant P. Singh, an economist in the health-statistics branch, that he had been denied a promotion because of his political affiliation and ordered that he be given the raise backdated to Jan 1, 1975.

The adjudicator also criticized the department for incompetence and the decision, released yesterday, also questions the role of Assistant Deputy Minister Pierre Gravelle in the whole affair. Mr. Gravelle, a relatively recent appointee, is one of a new breed of highly politicized senior executives installed in the civil service under the regime of Michael Pitfield, clerk of the Privy Council.

The total back pay owing Mr. Singh was about $3,700 but he will not receive all that amount because he had been overpaid until May of this year as the result of a clerical error.

The evidence at the inquiry showed that a departmental assessment committee evaluating Mr. Singh's performance as an economist had discussed the fact that he was a candidate against Thomas Lefebvre, Liberal MP for Pontiac. After the election Mr. Singh's superior suggested to him that he should consider other employment more in line with his political objectives.

Mr. Singh had obtained the necessary permission and leave of absence to run in the 1974 campaign.

The same superior made a report on Mr. Singh's performance which figured in some manner in the department's decision not to promote him. The department refused to produce the report or put the superior on the witness stand during the adjudication hearing.

Adjudicator O'Shea's decision expressed his skepticism about the behind-the-scenes dealing at Health and Welfare.

Referring to departmental assessment proceedings, Mr. O'Shea wrote: "The grievor's immediate supervisor was not interviewed but rather Mr. Mennie (W.A. Mennie, director of the Health, Economics and Statistics branch) who had clearly demonstrated a political bias and animosity towards the grievor (apparently at the request of an Assistant Deputy Minister) was invited to present his views concerning the grievor's performance."

Mr. O'Shea also found that it was Mr. Gravelle who ordered Mr. Mennie to tell the grievor to look for another job after his candidacy.

The decision report also said that the department was wrong in refusing to show Mr. Singh the reports made on his performance although the collective agreement between the Government and the Economists, Sociologists and Statisticians Association states that employees are entitled to see any written report on their work.

In the light of all the evidence presented, Mr. O'Shea said he was "inescapably led to the inference that the employer (the department) had something to hide and that the grievor was improperly denied the approval of the deputy head" (deputy minister) for his promotion.

[The Globe & Mail]

New immigration legislation

By John Best,
Canadian Scene's Parliamentary Press Correspondent

(Canadian Scene) — Canada's new immigration bill may become law this Fall. The measure was given Parliamentary approval after the government accepted a number of amendments to meet objections raised by opponents of the bill. The objections concerned mainly the amount of power the bill will give officials to bar certain types of immigrants and to direct the pattern of immigration.

One key amendment concerns the geographical distribution of immigrants. The government originally proposed that applicants be given special consideration if they agreed to live at least six months in communities that have chronic shortages of manpower. The aim would be to modify the heavy preponderance of immigrants going to major cities, such as Toronto and Vancouver. However, the Commons Immigration Committee accepted an amendment by Charles Caccia, a Toronto Liberal M.P., that would prevent the government from specifying where an immigrant should live. Mr. Caccia argued that freedom of movement is an essential right for citizens and immigrants alike. The assistant deputy minister of immigration, R.M. Tait, in accepting the amendment, said his department felt it could meet the broad objectives of its concern for population distribution without the proposed restraint.

The new immigration legislation will give immigration officers new powers to deny entry to those considered undesirable. Among those who will be excluded will be persons believed to be trying to enter Canada to commit a violent crime or to engage in organized crime. At the same time it makes liberal provision for the admission of refugees from authoritarian regimes, without drawing any distinctions between refugees from Communist oppression and those from right-wing dictatorships.

Andrew Brewin of Toronto, the NDP immigration critic, said he was concerned about some aspects of the bill as they affect human rights. "The legislation," he said, "is sadly lacking in the protection of civil liberties, especially in appeal provisions and in respect to the role of Parliament in law-making."

Under the new legislation, any Canadian citizen or landed immigrant may sponsor what the bill calls "close family members" for immigration. The bill does not define "close family members."

Paradoxically enough, the new legislation comes at a time when immigration to Canada is at its lowest level in several years. Recent figures issued by Statistics Canada show that in the first quarter of this year the number of immigrants was 25,557, down from 32,359 in the same period last year.

They were married

Janak Usha Pribar and **Harpal Sandhu** were married on July 30. The wedding ceremony was held at the Sikh Temple in Montreal and the reception was held in Ottawa the same evening.

Janak is the daughter of **Dial Kaur** and **Surinder Pribar** of Ottawa.

Mr. Pribar is a senior economist with Health & Welfare of Canada. **Mrs. Pribar** is a R.N. at the Riverside Hospital.

Harpal is the son of **Dial** and **Narinder Sandhu** in India.

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New Delhi, Sept. 1 (S
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IDS seminar on investment

India Development Service hosted a dinner-seminar on August 25, 1976 at the Khyber India Restaurant in Chicago. The topic of the seminar was "Trade and Investment Opportunities" and the speakers were participants at the 1977 India Trade Fair being held in Chicago from August 22-26.

Over sixty people attended the seminar, which focused on two groups of people: those who are planning to return to India who are interested in knowing more about setting up export-oriented industries and those settled in the U.S. who are interested in investing in India.

After S.R. Hiremath, Chairman of IDS, welcomed the participants Mr. V.V. Srinivasan of IDS introduced the seminar.

M.L. Garg, Director of Trade Development Authority of India in New York spoke about TDA and how it helps both importers and exporters of Indian goods on a non-profit basis. TDA represents a selected group of manufacturing and exporting concerns in India. Each client is carefully selected for technical competence progressive management, record of reliability and export capability.

Mr. P. Laroia, Joint Chief, TDA familiarized the audience with the hundreds of products and the participants at the Trade Fair. He further explained that it was because the Indian products have improved in quality markedly over the last decade that the exports, particularly to the U.S. have grown markedly until the U.S. is now India's largest trade partner.

The major part of the program was the presentations of a panel of Indian businessmen and entrepreneurs who had come to Chicago to display their products at the Trade Fair. They represented six major areas of industry in India. Mr. Sanjiv Narayan from electronics, K. Vasudevan from automobile parts, J.P. Singh from hand tools, Vijay Kumar from industrial fasteners, K. Ramani from plastic products and K.P. Iyer from smelting. Each speaker gave a few comments about his area of expertise and then the entire panel took questions from the floor.

Mr. Narayan from Continental Device India, New Delhi, spoke about the opportunities for people with technical know-how in electronics to return to India to work in the export-oriented area of electronics. He explained that the Santa Cruz 100 percent Export zone is progressing well and has room for new industrialists.

The greatest need in electronics is technical know-how, and that is what people here have most of. An electronics commission has been set up to help people find products that meet specific export demands and which publishes a very good magazine.

Mr. Iyer, of Indian Smelting and Refining, agreed that in the foundries, also, the need was for more technical know-how. He asked that people who might bring this know-how to India return to help in developing this industry.

Participants asked a good variety of questions and were pleased to receive answers from people who were actually involved in industries as well as from government officials.

India Development Service was pleased to be able to bring together the industrialists and people interested in returning to India, doing business with India or investing in India.

Other IDS projects now being planned for include an international conference on Rural Development and Appropriate Technology to be held in New Delhi in January, 1978. For more information about India Development Service and its activities, please write to IDS, Box 980, Chicago, Illinois 60690.

Coming events

OTTAWA:

Registration for "Mukul", the Hindi classes for children will be on Saturday, September 24 at 10.30 a.m. at J.S. Woodsworth Secondary School on Chesterton Dr., Ottawa. Classes will be held every Saturday morning from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at the above school. For more information please call 825-4101, 733-1548, 825-4476.

NACOI

Meeting of NACOI, Ottawa Chapter, Thursday Sept. 22 at 8 P.M. at the Public Service Alliance Building on Gilmour St.

RECEPTION

Various Indo-Canadian Associations in Ottawa are giving a reception to the members of the Commonwealth Parliamentary delegation from India at the ICA Community Centre on Wednesday Sept. 21 at 8 P.M.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Committee for Dual Citizenship is to meet on Thursday September 22, 1977 at 7.30 p.m. at the Public Library on Laurier & Metcalfe. Anyone interested is welcome.

Conference of engineers

New Delhi, Sept. 1 (Samachar) The Prime Minister Morarji Desai urged the production engineers to consider how production engineering concepts could be adopted to benefit the small scale, village and cottage industries.

He hoped that the participation and interaction of Indian engineers with international experts during the conference would be of great help to India.

Indo-Afghan ties

New Delhi, Sept. 10 (Samachar). The foreign ministers of India and Afghanistan have expressed a close identity of views on bilateral and international affairs and reaffirmed the need for peace and stability in the region based on trust, understanding, non-interference in each others affairs and beneficial cooperatin.

Speaking at a banquet hosted by the foreign minister of Afghanistan Waheed Abdullah, in honour of the External Affairs Minister A.B. Vajpayee in Kabul the two ministers highlighted the traditional friendship of the two countries and observed that it had strengthened all the more in recent years.

Diamond evaluation

Bombay, Sept. 4 (Samachar) An Indian delegation will leave here for Tanzania to assist Tanzanian Government in evaluating existing diamond mines in that country.

Besides the delegation would assist Tanzanian Government in the search of new fields of diamond deposits.

Tanzania is one of the countries producing rough diamonds of various qualities and it may be possible for India to explore feasibility of getting rough diamonds from that country directly for processing here, it was stated.

Coping with arthritis

(Canadian Scene)— September is arthritis month, and The Arthritis Society of Canada is taking the opportunity to point out that progress has been made in the treatment of some of the most serious aspects of this disease. Three decades ago gout was uncontrollable, and rheumatoid arthritis was the despair of doctors. Today, thanks to modern drugs and new methods of treatment, many patients are relieved of pain and disability. However, there is still no cure, and more research is needed.

Meanwhile, The Arthritis Society has some words of advice for those who are suffering from arthritis, or think they are. The first warning is against any attempt to diagnose any pain you might have as arthritis. Let your doctor diagnose, and prescribe medications. The Arthritis Society also warns against advertised cures, pointing out that if there were a cure, your doctor would know about it. Do not listen to friends who tell you how they were treated with success, because there are various forms of arthritis, and treatment that is beneficial in one case may be useless, or even harmful, for another. Also, beware of drugs that promise relief from the pain of arthritis. They are probably no more than aspirin wrapped up in fancy packaging that you cannot afford.

The arthritis society emphasizes that there is no longer any need to fear arthritis. With your cooperation, your doctor can help you, and soon perhaps he will be able to cure you.

Japanese centennial

(Canadian Scene) — When Manzo Nagano arrived in Canada on May 13, 1877, he never dreamed that one day a Canadian mountain would be named in his honour. But that is what is happening this year, the one hundredth anniversary of his arrival. Manzo Nagano is the first known Japanese immigrant, and 40,000 Japanese Canadians are this year marking 100 years of residence in Canada.

Poet's corner

A PIECE

Like the sand slipping through the fingers,
Smoothly the time too rolls by unnoticed,
Days unto months stretching to years swiftly,
Tide of events drifting you with it and along.
'Tick - Tock', 'tick - tock', the clock ticks on,
Reminding one that time is marching on,
It waits for no one, a river of no return,
Suddenly behomes a realisation unto one,
That all through these times living has been a farce,
An experiment, compressing an image on others,
All one has done is to live on others terms,
Be a piece to the jig-saw puzzle of other's expectations!

Miss R. Daphtary

TURBAN

Cast off thy turban, thou turban-walla,
Shear off thy lock, thou bal-walla.
A crew-cut befits thee well,
Yea, it befits thy square head well.

Strip off thy saree, thou saree-walla
Cumbersome is its look,
Cause of concern in out midst,
A cut-off or a mini befits thy thigh.

Roll with the punch and join the lot
Though came a long way and late!
Join the lot, join the mainstream
Be one and counted, not a knot in the thread.

* * * *

Though a thousand years come
Let saree be my lot
Let its lofty petals embrace me,
Scrape off the skin, but saree stays with me.

Turban be my crown for life.
Lock be my treasure for life.
(Scrape off the skin and count me?)
Yea, lock and turban be my possession of pride.

One in hand better, two in bush nay,
Shedding off culture no way
For counting in the stream
Melting pot or mosaic, turban and saree be ours.

K.M. Abraham

Vajpayee ill

New Delhi - Sept. 8: Foreign Minister A.B. Vajpayee entered hospital yesterday suffering from physical exhaustion.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Mr. Vajpayee's condition was not considered serious but that he would remain in the hospital for several days.

Mr. Vajpayee returned here Tuesday from a three-day official visit to Afghanistan.

Envoys discuss Indians abroad

New Delhi, Sept. 12 (Samachar): Issues concerning people of Indian origin in the region engaged the attention of the Indian envoys from South-east and East Asian countries on the second day of their four day meeting here.

An estimated one million persons of Indian origin live mainly in Burma, Malaysia and Singapore. A few thousands of them are in Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam too.

The envoys devoted considerable time in this context to the development of cultural ties with the countries of this region, which would help those people of Indian origin who want to maintain and preserve their cultural links with the mother country.

The envoys from sixteen countries of the region held their discussions on India's national interests and diplomatic objectives. Though the main arena of discussions was South-East and East Asia it assumed wider global perspective.

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CLASSIFIEDS

MATRIMONIALS

Suitable match, for a pretty Hindu Arora girl, 25, doing Ph.D. in India. Father engineer in India. Uncle settled in Canada. Correspond, sending recent photos and complete details. M1303, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from parents sponsor for a 22 year old pretty Brahamin girl, fair, slim, 5' 4" B.A. (Economics-History). Sister well established in Canada. Reply with full particulars and recent photograph. M-1304, The Canadian India Times.

Match for U.S. or Canadian immigrant, handsome Ramgarhia Sikh youngman, 28, mechanical technologist, pursuing higher studies in Canada. Caste no bar. M-1305, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted suitable match for 5' 9" (26 years), engineer - now in business. Early marriage. Caste no bar. Write to The Canadian India Times, M-1306 with latest returnable photo.

Wanted boy over 25 years of age for girl 25 well educated South Indian, now employed in Delhi with very good knowledge of English. Dowry available. Girl slim, medium height. Mother in U.S.A., M-1307, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted suitable match for a Bengali girl, 21, studying B.Sc., from a respectable family living in Canada. Well educated, eligible Bengali boy within 28 years of age preferred. Write M-1308, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for a well settled East African Gujrati bachelor (MBA from U.S.), 28 years, 5' 9", 180 lbs. Caste no bar. Reply with returnable recent photograph and details. M-1309, The Canadian India Times.

Khatri match for 26 year old working girl. M-1310, The Canadian India Times.

Girl of North American or Indian origin is welcome to correspond with tall, slim, fair complexioned Punjabi, professionally employed engineer, early thirties. Permanent resident USA, excellent family background. M-1311, The Canadian India Times.

Lady doctor, 26, ECFMG smart, beautiful. Looking for compatible doctor or professional. M-1259, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a match for my sister, pretty, fair complexioned, tall, accomplished Bengali girl, well educated (Master's degree from a North American university). Presently visiting USA/Canada. The groom should be well settled and preferably in the age group 29-33. Write to M-1279, The Canadian India Times.

Beautiful match for a 24 year old Punjabi Hindu, University of Toronto graduate, holding a very good position. Write Mr. "D" care of Suite 908, 1501 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

Punjabi beautiful young medical doctor girl (E.C.F.M.G) 25 years, presently working in U.K., is looking for a young Hindu medical doctor in North America. Please write to 67 W. 32 Crescent, Regina, Sask. (306) 586-6026.

Correspondence invited, view matrimony, for my neice, age 20, 5' 8", 4th year medicine (India). No bars. Empathy with Nair/Brahmin background desirable. Write Leila Nair, 313 Oxford Drive, Pt. Moody, B.C. V3H 1T1.

Correspondence invited from Sikh professionals for a beautiful Jat Sikh girl from a respectable family, 27, 5'-6, slim, M.A. and professional diploma, present working in Bombay. Brother well settled in Canada. Send details to Post Box 237, Station A, Ottawa, Ont. K1N 8V2.

Wanted a suitable Jat Sikh gentleman for a Jat Sikh girl, 25, M.A. from India, now in Canada. No age limit for boy. Write to M-1312, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from U.S. - Canadian immigrants for 20 year old Jat Sikh girl 5' 3" slim and beautiful studying BSC Final and for her brother B.A. 29 year old 5' 9". Profesionally trained in engine rebuilding and building. Both visiting Canada. Sister well settled in business. Caste no bar. Contact Ranjit Singh 1225 Sussex Street #506 Montreal or phone 514-937-1328.

Bride for Jat Sikh, 32, Canadian born, divorced, no children, 5'9½" Girl should be beautiful, fair complexion, between 22 and 32. Write to K.S.S., 310-E - 64th Ave., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 2M7.

Suitable match, no bars, early marriage, well settled in Canada, for Punjabi boy 26, 5' 8", handsome, presently employed as Chem. Engg. (M.S.) in U.S., high salary. Write at 135 Rose Ave. No. 802, Toronto M4X 1P1.

Suitable match for a handsome cleanshaven Jat Sikh, (B.A. in English and Economics) bachelor, 23 years, 5'-10" tall. Girl should be Canadian or U.S. Immigrant or citizen. Boy's close relatives in Canada. M-1282, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from handsome Sikh boy, 34, in business. Sister and brother well settled in Canada. Caste no bar. Divorced will be considered. Write in confidence to M-1283, The Canadian India Times.

Well established, tall, handsome bachelor, Indian Physician in U.S.A., seeks professional, accomplished girls, age 30 or below, height 5'5" or above, fair, slim, beautiful, smart, western educated preferred. Full details with recent, returnable photograph a must for further correspondence. Only serious minded parties need respond. M-1284, The Canadian India Times.

Gentleman living in Toronto, 37, tall, fair complexion, handsome, own bungalow, good salary, invites matrimonial correspondence from beautiful girls, fair complexion, recent photo must. M-1285, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for a young Sikh Machinist, 28, well settled in Toronto with family. Apply with recent photo. M-1286, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for a 27 year old Sikh, professional Engineer with M.S. from Toronto University. Apply with recent photo to M-1287, The Canadian India Times.

Gursikh match around 29-32 years for a beautiful well educated Ramgarhia Sikh girl. Borther well established in Canada. Send full particulars to M-1290, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited for a beautiful Punjabi girl, 27, B.A., employed, from youngmen settled in Canada, U.S. or relatives of those willing to immigrate and settle in Canada. Early marriage. Full particulars with photograph (returnable) to M-1291, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from professionals for a Punjabi girl, 28, 5' 3", M.A., B.Ed., presently employed in India. Send details with returnable photograph to M-1299, The Canadian India Times.

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The Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, flanked by the Home Minister, Charan Singh (left) and The Education Minister, Dr. P.C. Chunder, addressing a conference of the state Ministers in-charge of Prohibition in New Delhi.

Export order bagged

New Delhi, Sept. 7 (Samachar): The engineering industry has bagged a record export orders worth Rs. 107.84 crores during May last against Rs. 24.02 crores in the corresponding month of 1976. Though foreign exchange earnings are 14 per cent lower at Rs. 36.10 crores during the month against Rs. 42.10 crores in May 1976, exports in the first two months (April-May) are 12 per cent higher at Rs. 87.10 crores against Rs. 77.25 crores.

Indo-Nepal trade treaty

New Delhi, Sept. 11 (Samachar): India has agreed to consider Nepal's request for two separate treaties on trade and transit in place of the one existing now.

Replying to queries by newsmen, a spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said this would require proper negotiations which must take into account the principles that India has consistently enunciated for trade and transit between the two countries.

Manganese plant in Trivandrum

New Delhi, Sept. 4 (Samachar): A one thousand tonnes per annum capacity electrolytic manganese dioxide plant has gone into production in Trivandrum based on the technology developed by the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur.

The project engineering, design and fabrication of all the process equipment and electrolytic cells for this plant, are fully indigenous.

The novelty of the Rs 1.6 crore plant is that it uses medium grade manganese ore and the waste ferrous sulphate-sulphuric acid solution.

The pollution and disposal problems of this waste have been reduced besides reducing the cost of the project.

Engineering exports

New Delhi, Sept. 12 (Samachar): Indian engineering exports to East and South East Asia should touch Rs. 200 crores this year, according to Vice Admiral B.A. Samson Chairman of the Association of Indian Engineering Industry Trade Fair Steering Committee.

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